## SPAIN.

Catalonia Still Threatening Secession.

WHY THIS IS THUS.

The Carlist Campaign in the Northern Provinces.

#### **GOVERNMENTAL MISREPRESENTATION.**

Federalism and the Disposition to Hold Office Without Qualification.

BARCELONA, March 22, 1873. Since the sudden and somewhat mysterious de parture of President Figueras and Captain General Lagunero at midnight and on board the war steamer Ulloa, instead of taking a special train to Madrid, as at first intended, there is a certain uneast ness felt here. An hour or so before leaving, the former called a meeting of certain leading men of the federalist and anti-federalist parties and obtained from the former a promise that the projected secession of Catalonia should be further stponed, while to both parties he recommended the cultivation of more fraternal feelings. Every one knows that the project of the federalists is not abandoned and the fears here are attributable to the unstable condition of the government at Madrid. If the measures of the persons composing that government should suffer a defeat in the Assembly and a consequent-change of government ensue, it is supposed the federalists here will immediately act, in the hope, of course, that other provinces will follow the example.

THE SECRET OF THE PEDERALIST MOVEMENT lies in the mania for office, which appears to be one of the great defects in all quasi-democratic forms of government, with, possibly, the single exception of Switzerland. In Spain it has worked incalculable mischief, at home and in the colonies, and, if not the sole cause of national dissolution, it is certainly one of the chiefest. The men in office here, without comparing them with those elsewhere in Spain, cannot justly claim to be considered the flower of the province. For certain private reasons they are anxious to hold all the provincial patronage, and prevent outside interference. Here they are at home, surrounded by their friends and familiars all nicely organized for mutual protection, and so forth, and they want things to remain so. They tell the armed citizens to draw two francs a day, and advise the soldiers to strike for the same allowance. In this way they ecure to themselves much popularity among certain classes, while inspiring quite an opposite sentiment in others. For the present everything goes swimmingly for them; but they are not yet secure from the interference of a central control at Madrid, and they are resolved to put in such security the last touch to their work. In the mean time, while awaiting an opportunity, the arming of the working classes is pushed forward. Yesterday, eight hundred stands of arms were delivered, of which about three hundred are in need of re-

MILITARY INSUBORDINATION. Is likewise on the increase, and has infected the gendarmerie of this city, owing, however, in the case of this latter force more to the unwise conduct of the authorities than to any other cause. Yesterday and to-day a large preportion of gendarmerie officers have withdrawn. In the interior of the province the columns of government troops have all revolted, with one single exception. General Hidalgo, of artillery notoriety, has been obliged to fly in disguise, his men having threat ened openly to shoot him. General Cabrinetti, notwithstanding his popularity among his soldiers, is unable to control them, and his operations are completely paralyzed. In Tortosa the republican volunteers sent from Barcelona are behaving so badly that the Carlist chief, Valles, has sent word to the republican authorities that in case they cannot preserve order he is willing to lend them the aid of the force at his disposal, in order to hold in check or expel the turbulent volunteers, promising, on the restoration of order, to leave the town. The incident is quite curious, and is itself an eloquent commentary on the weakness of the government authorities of Catalonia. No one has as yet been appointed to succeed Captain General Lagunero, who went away with Figueraleaving everything in irremediable confusion. General Nouvilassis again spoken of in this connection, and so is General Contreras; but it looks as if no one wanted the vacant post. The natural consequence is that the Carlists have it all their own way, and are rapidly getting complete control of all the territory of Catalonia. We fully expect to have all means of communication intercepted be tween this city and the rest of Spain, except by sea. Any merning we may find all the railroads cut and telegraphs destroyed. And then concerning THE CIVIL WAR IN THE NORTHERN PROVINCES.

There is something very puerile in these despatches furnished to the world by the Official Gazette in regard to the carlists. Take the despatches of the 19th, for example, wherein we find that Dorregary and all the rest have been completely routed and dispersed to the four winds, and compare them with what was actually occurring in Navarre on the 18th. On that day the Carlists who were victorious at Monreal were quietly destroy ing the railroad from Pampeluna to Vittoria. The blew up three railroad bridges between Echarri and Huarte, burned the stations for many miles, tore up every rail and kept a large force watching Pampeluna, capturing there a large lot of tobacco, quite within cannon range, for the garrison sent them a few harmless roundshot. Since the battle at Monreal Nouvilas has not ventured outside the fortincations of Pampeluna, and the Gazette informs us that General Maldonado has been appointed to take his place as Commander-in-Cnief in Navarre.

One has only to glance at the news columns of any non-official Madrid paper in order to be convinced that the Carlists are rising everywhere. In Alava and in the famous Maestrazgo the number of Carists in the field already is considerable. The people of the former province are the proudest in all Spain and move slowly. Those of the latter are awaiting Cabrers, as I have explained in a former letter, and most of the Madrid papers agree that his presence in the country is looked for positively.

If Don Carlos has been in Spain-a question still contested-it is certain he has once more recrossed into France. His triends, it is reported here, would rather have him absent for the present. If ever his army should obtain possession of a strong place like Pampeluna he will be invited to hold his court there; but, just now, when that same army is occupied in the violent exercise of running up and down the rugged sides of steep mountains, dashing across valleys, disappearing in forests, reappearing up to their chins in some river, they would consider it a hardship to be encumbered with their king. On the other hand, government people say that his absence is rapidly chilling the enthusiasm of the rank and file. that if he should continue to absent himsel the leaders in the field will throw him overboard and proclaim his brother, Don Alfonso. This idea must be set down exclusively to the credit of newspaper ingenuity, for the people who are in the field in Navarre, Biscay and the Vascongades are an uncompromising set and will fight for no one but the rightful king. An insuperable objection also lies in the fact that the name Alfonso too much clouds the quarrel, for the son of Isabella is also Alfonso, whether he comes to Spain or not. Another much disputed matter is whether or not

the 150 gendarmes at Jaen have "pronounced" for Don Carlos. There is much heavy swearing pro and con. If the Carlist newspapers are to be believed-and all the papers here lie about equallythe desertion of army officers is on the increase. Who can wonder at it? Where are decorations to

I send some notes regarding the town of Vich,

likely to become interesting snortly. Vich has a ion of about thirteen thousand souls, and ites directly north of Barcelons, from which city if is distant about fifty miles. It boasts a magnificent cathedral, finished in the early part of the eleventh century. For some time past the Carlists have had their eyes upon this place, probably because it may afford a good base for operations against Gerena and Manresa, or else because they simply desire to get possession of whatever military stores there may be in the town; arms, not

men, being their great want. The activity of the Cartists has been the means of ridding Barcelona of the riff-raff volunteers, all the posts they occupied being once more either tu care of the regulars or else without any guard whatever, as usual. The soldiers are not quite so numerous, and none wear that emblem of anarchy and mob tyranny, the red cap.

#### LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

THE Publishers' Weekly says of a certain Chicago bookselling firm that they "do a tremendous whole-sale trade throughout the Northwest." What kind of a trade in books is a "tremendous" trade? Is it selling an "awful lot" of poor books, and doing a 'smashing business" on credit?

THE Athenonem suggests as fashionable titles for new sensational novels the following:-"The Woman Who Said 'Yes,'" "The Man Who Loved Her" and "The Girl He Left Benind Him."

ONE OF THE BIGGEST BOOKS the world has seen is now passing through the press in Paris. It is to contain the names of all the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine who have declared their wish to con tinue French subjects. The entire work will make 13,163 pages and contain 380,000 names: 125 compositors have been at work on it it for three

Tom Taylor, biographer, dramatist and critic, who has retired from the English civil service with £2,000 pension, at the age of fifty-five, thinks that his best work is vet to be done.

THE COAST SURVEY at Washington has issued a complete topographical map of Newport, R. I., drawn to scale and showing, with perfect accuracy, the coast line, altitudes, streets, roads, landed estates and every house on the island. All this is sold for fifty cents, though representing a very great amount of labor and money.

CHARLES C. JONES has written a work on the "Antiquities of the Southern Indians," and especially of the Georgia tribes of them.

THE late Sir John Madden has made the following singular bequest:-"I desire that all my private journals from the year 1819 to the year 1872, both inclusive, a volume of letters relating to the catalogue of Holkham Manuscripts, and several books bound in parchment and roan, and also some bundles of papers on various subjects, shall be sent to the Bodleian Library, fastened up in a box, within a week after my decease, with an intimation of my request that they be accepted for the library, subject to the condition that the box be not opened until the 1st day of January, 1920." The gift has been accepted.

AN IMPORTANT WORK has been commenced by the New England Numismatic and Archæological Society (Boston) on "The Early Coins of America." THE POET ALESSANDRO MANZONI completed his eighty-eighth year on the 8th of March, having been born in 1783. He his in good health and is engaged every day on his "History of the French Revolution.

ONE OF THE VEXATIONS of having a copyright at home and none abroad is illustrated in the case of Foster's "New Cyclopædia of Prose Illustrations," published by W. C. Palmer & Co., of New York, and appropriated and reprinted in England under the title of "New Cyclopedia of Illustrative Anecdote."

A large supply of the latter was imported for American sale by A. D. F. Randolph & Co., of New York, who, however, finding themselves liable to damages for selling an English book most of the contents of which are copyright in this country, advertise that they have compromised with the publishers by paying copyright on those imported, and will then withdraw the book from the Ameri-

DR. BURR, whose "Pater Mundi" is just published, shows that the frame work of the heavens and all the metions thereof are strictly evangelical, that the heavens declare not only the glory of God, but of orthodoxy, and that the stars in their courses fight against modern infidelity and a good deal of modern science.

THE COMING VOLUME of the "Addresses and Orations" of William Cullen Bryant will be a welcome contribution to rhetorical literature.

HENRY KINGSLEY'S last (and worst) novel. "Oakshott Castle," draws from the Athenœum this comment:- "Nothing can be further from our wish than to accuse Mr. Kingsley of insanity; but a sober-minded reader must at least admit that all

parable "Gulistan," or Rose Garden, of Sadi, the Persian poet, has been made by J. T. Platts, and published in London.

"THE LIVES OF THE IRISH SAINTS," on which Rev. John O'Hanlon, M.R.I.A., Dublin, has employed over twenty-five years in compiling, will soon appear in that city, and it is to be illustrated in the best style by several of the local engravers. British ecclesiastical history, in the olden times, will receive elucidation from manuscript Irish records.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mile. Morlacchi, the danseuse, who has appeared as the Indian Maiden in "The Scouts of the Prairie" will introduce five of her terpsichorean sketches this evening at Nible's, in the romance of "Love's Battle." The occasion is the benefit of Ned Bunt-

After the production of "The Cataract of the Ganges" at Drury Lane, a "London Manager" wrote to one of the daily papers some days ago pointing out for the behoof of a moral censorship that the faith of several millions of British subjects was insulted by a low comedian larking about

a statue of Brahmah.

The new piece at Niblo's, which will be produced after the expiration of the Vokes engagement, is a grand spectacular pantomime, called "Azarah," in which Maffit and Bartholomew are to be the clown and pantaloon. Four ballets will be intro-

# SHOCKING OCCURRENCE IN NEW JERSEY.

Ex-Chancellor Halsted's Son Mangled Almost to Death.

On Thursday night, while Mr. Abraham Halsted, a son of ex-Chancellor Oliver M. Halsted, of New Jersey, and brother of the late "Pet" Halsted, who was murdered in Newark nearly two years ago was riding home to Lyon's Farms from Elizabeth, or herse car, a sudden stoppage and jerk of the latter threw him off the front platform forward under the horses' hoofs. His head and face were badly lacerated; but, worst of all, the wheels passed over him, mangling both legs in a frightful manner. He was picked up and conveyed to his father's residence, at Lyon's Farms. Here yesterday he was attended by half a dozen physiyesterday he was attended by half a dozen physicians, who, while expressing hopes for the best, could give no assurance that the life of the unfortunate man could be spared, even by amputation, which was regarded as inevitable. The impression was that it would be a marvel if the indured man should survive. The career of Mr. Halsted, or "Madcap Abe," as he was best known by in Newark, is full of exciting and somewhat romantic incidents. Like his brother, the murdered "Pet," he is a born adventurer, and never happier than when in the midst of exciting and dangerous scenes. During the California excitement he was early on the Goiden Slope and took part in the achievements of the Argonauts. In 1856, or thereabouts, he was clerk of the Court of Chancery in California, and subsequently served as a member of the Vigilance Committee. Later he became involved in some Mexican prison. Here he remained some eighteen months. His case was a subject of concern at Washington, and it is said that a United States vessel of war was ordered to proceed and demand his release, but meanwhile he had effected his escape and returned to the United States. Latterly he has busied himself in carrying out the submarine torpedo boat plans of his late brother "Pet," and is said to have had a very narrow escape for his life in the "Intelligent Whale," now at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, the remarkable history of which occupied a column and a half of the Hraald several years ago. "Madcap Abe," with all his laults, was a whole-souled, generous fellow, and if his checkered life should be cut short by a pair of horse-car wheels, as appeared very likely yesterday, there will be more than a few in Jersey who will drop a cians, who, while expressing hopes for the best, wheels, as appeared very likely yesterday, there will be more than a few in Jersey who will drop a sympathetic tear and say. "Poor Abe!"

## THE HERALD AND BRIGHAM YOUNG.

[From the New York Evening Mail. April 11.] The HERALD, in its constant effort to startle the community with brilliant feats of journalism, has obtained from Brigham Young his own statement by telegraph of the cause of his resignation from his secular responsibilities. In making this he takes occasion to remind the world of what he and his followers have done to make the Western wilderness to blossom as the rose, but says little or nothing of the one vagary which has brought odium upon an industrious and, in the main, well-ordered

#### THE HERALD AND ITS SUB-MARINE COM-MISSIONER.

[From the Schenectady Union, April 9.] . In all this running to and fre after knowledge, it could not help but follow as a natural result that sooner or later new fountains should be discovered from whence to draw information suited alike to the tastes and cravings of the seekers and of the readers of the HERALD. On this latter score a Hebald commissioner has just hit the nail upon the head, and entered on a field of discovery hitherto unexplored, and where no journalist could ever have preceded him, and where not even "angels have dared to tread." We need not mention that we refer to the commissioner who went "down in a diving bell" at Meagher's Head yesterday to "interview" the fishes that are feeding upon the dead of the ill-fated Atlautic. The bottom of the ocean is a wide and interesting field for investigation and research, and the NEW YORK HERALD will do a great service to science and the world, if through its commissioners it can disclose some of the hidden mysteries of the mighty deep.

(From the Philadelphia Age, April 9.1 A reporter for the NEW YORK HERALD, with characteristic enterprise, went down in a diving suit into the wreck of the Atlantic, and saw a confused and ghastly spectacle of dead men and women in constant movement, from the current, as though they were alive.

[From the Buffalo Courier, April 9.] The credit belongs to the New York Herald of having again extended the domain of journalistic and reportorial enterprise. The feat of Stanley was great, to be sure, and the spectacle of the indefatigable O'Kelly walking through Spanish fire after news of the Cubans is not a tame one, but the HERALD reporter who received orders to "go to Halifax," and, accoutred as a diver, take possession of the submarine world in the name of his newspaper, is surely a little ahead of all his com-We can well believe that his pen was staggered by the task of reporting the dreadful sights to which his daring gave him access, albeit the paragraph of description sent on to us by tele graph is as gruesome a piece of writing as we have lately seen. It is doubtful, indeed, whether anything of the kind quite so ghastly has been put in words since "false fleeting Clarence" told his ugly

what dreadful noise of water in my ears!
What dreadful noise of water in my ears!
What sights of welly death within mine eyes!
Methought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks;
A thousand men that fishes gnawed upon;
Wedees of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,
Inestimable stones, unvalued jewels,
All scattered in the bottom of the sea.
Some lay in dead men's skulls, and in those holes
Water eyes did once inhabit there were crept
(As 'tweer in scorn of eyes) reflecting gems.

#### THE HERALD AS A BUSINESS BAROMETER

[From the Batavia (N. Y.) Advocate, April 10.] Upon the occasion of the loss of the steamer Atantic, with its sacrifice of so many hundreds of lives, great anxiety prevailed everywhere to know the names of the passengers on the ill-fated ship. The names could only be got at the office of the White Star Line in London, but none were furnished from that source. In this dilemma the New YORK HERALD, anxious to spread the list of passenrers before its almost countless readers, telegraphed to its agents in London to procure the list and telegraph it by the cable at once. This, of course, would be incurring a great expense, but the HERALD never stops for that. Application was at once made to the company's office in London, but for some reason the request to be fur-nished with a list was at first denied; but subsequently it was furnished and the names sent by cable and published in the HERALD. One would think that this list should have been at once sent by the company and not leave it to be done by the press and at its own expense. The HERALD stands at the head of American newspapers-and foreign ones, too-in everything which indicates enterprise and progress.

The NEW YORK HERALD of Sunday was a quin tuple sheet, the first time since its establishment it has appeared in that form. It contained 120 olumns. This is unprecedented in the history of journalism. The HERALD'S wonderful success is attributed in a great measure to the fact that it has ever kept steadily before its eye the true mis sion of the daily paper-to give the news of the day, with running comments thereupon. In regard to the success of newspapers the Herald justly remarks, "Let public journals deserve patronage, and the people will not be slow to bestow it upon them as their due reward."

[From the Wilmington (N. C.) Star, April 9.] The NEW YORK HERALD thinks that the great tr. mph of American journalism was its celebrated feat of printing a quintuple sheet of 120 columns last Sunday. Seventy-eight of these were devote to advertisements. This is the first instance in this country of a newspaper issuing a quintuple sheet of the dimensions of the HERALD. The HER ALD is undoubtedly a business success beyond anything known in American journalistic annals.

(From the Reading (Pa.) Times, April 10.1 The NEW YORK HERALD of the 6th is a stunning number of twenty pages, or 120 columns. No less than seventy-eight of these columns are filled with advertisements, leaving forty-two for news matter, editorials, &c. To print the enormous edition of this great paper seven presses were used, five of them being eight and ten cylinder rotary presses, of Hoe's patent, and two being Bullock presses. The matter is all stereotyped, and the whole time consumed in printing 150,000 copies was about two hours and # half. The issue of such a paper is an event that deserves chronicling as the greatest wonder of American journalism

[From the Galveston News, April 6.1 We notice the statement that the NEW YORK HERALD the other day contained 2,629 new advertisements. The merchants of that city have an idea that advertising increases their business, but in this, we are sorry to say, that a good many Galveston merchants seem to differ with them.

(From the Williamsport (Pa.) Gazette, April 9.1 The NEW YORK HERALD published on Sunday last vas a quintuple sheet, containing twenty pages and 120 columns of matter, seventy-eight of which were compactly filled with advertisements. This is the largest newspaper ever issued in this country or the world. The paper was printed on five Hor rotary eight and ten cylinder presses and two Bullock perfecting presses, being seven in all, which printed 1,000 sheets per minute. The matter set up for the paper measueed 1,000,000 ems. This is a narvel in journalism.

[From the Montpeller (Vt.) Watchman, April 9.] The issue of the New York Herald for Sunday was undoubtedly the largest daily newspaper ever issued upon this continent. It comprised twenty solid pages, consisting of 120 columns of matter, most of which was in small type. Of these seventy-eight columns consisted of advertisements and the remainder of news items and editorials. And with all this matter there was evidently no attempt to put in matter just for the sake of filling up. There does not seem to have been an extra or a useless piece in the whole sheet -nothing in fact except what was absolutely necessary to give its readers a comprehensive view of what is going on in the world, and this the readers of the HERALD may be sure of getting whatever the strain upon its columns. The amount of advertising patronage exhibited in this issue of the HERALD is certainly something unexampled in American journalism, and shows that the people of New York are fully alive to the value of its greatest news purveyor as a medium for making known their wants.

(From the New Market (Va.) Valley, April 11.) The New York Herald appeared on Sunday morning in a quintuple form, containing twenty pages, 120 columns, of which seventy-eight are de voted to advertisements and forty-two to news and general intelligence. The HERALD is printed on five Hoe rotary eight and ten cylinder presses and two Bullock perfecting presses, being seven in all, issuing the edition at the rate of 1,000 sheets per minute, taking two hours and a half to print its edition of 150,000 copies. The HERALD has just cause to be proud of its unprecedented success.

[From the Wheeling (W. Va.) Intelligencer,

April 10.1 The New York Herald of last Sunday was a quintuple sheet, containing 120 columns, of which 78 were filled with advertisements. This is unprecedented in American journalism; and the HERALD may be excused for devoting a column and a half to gierification over it. The HERALD claims to be a sort of business barometer for New York; and when its columns are crowded with advertising, as they have been all the Spring, it argues that it indicates great solid prosperity and confidence in the future of business. \* \* \* Whether the HERALD'S deductions are sound or not, there is no question that its enterprise is beyond all praise, and its business success the marvel

(From the Knoxviile (Tenn.) Press. April 9.1 The NEW YORK HERALD, of the 6th of April, is a stunner. It is a quintuple containing seventy eight columns of advertisements and forty-two columns of general reading matter.

(From the Indianopolis News, April 9.1 The issue of the NEW YORK HERALD for Sunday was the greatest paper ever published since journalism began its mission. It contained twenty pages, one hundred and twenty columns, seventyeight of which were filled with advertising and forty-two with news and general intelligence. The and this certainly shows a wonderful activity. No one can prophecy where the HERALD will stop. A lew years ago it was considered a great thing for it to publish a four page supplement, and now it has begun to give three times as much.

(From the Philadelphia Press, April 10.1 The NEW YORK HERALD holds without dispute the osition of the greatest newspaper in the In the collection of news matter it is almost always ahead. Its last feat has been to send a reporter down into the ocean with the divers who visited the Atlantic wreck. What the HERALD accomplishes in the gathering of information is rendered ssible by the support given it by the advertising public. It is no unusual thing for the HERALD to print a quadruple sheet, eight pages of which are filled with small closely set advertisements, while the cards of business men are also found on the

[From the Keene (N. H.) Sentinel, April 10.1 The New York Herald of Sunday appeared in a quintuple form, containing 120 columns, of which seventy-eight were devoted to advertisements and forty-two to reading matter. At the rate charged by the HERALD the income from the advertising alone for that day is estimated to have been nearly twenty-five thousand dollars.

[From the Galveston (Texas) News, April 4.] The NEW YORK HERALD is not only a newspaper, but an institution. Nothing like it has ever existed before. With the aid of industry, shrewdness and wealth it has been developed into a grand bureau of intelligence, amusement and philanthropic science. There is no telling to what a pitch of generosity the HERALD may not attain in its politic extravagances. It is dimcult to imagine the latest and crowning form it may assume in distancing potentates in the production of splendid scientific surprises, and in leading the way of governments in the practical labors of reform, exploration and charity. Whatever may be said as to the controlling motive of this last phase of American speculation, it is undeniable that great and worthy projects have been undertaken, accomplished and dismissed by this erratic and powerful journal before the usual projectors of such achievements have fully rubbed their spectacles, discussed the expediency and estimated the cost of them.

[From the Syracuse Courier, April 8.] For the first time since its establishment the New York Herald appeared Sunday in a quintuple form-twenty pages. It contained 120 columns, of which seventy-eight were devoted to advertisements and forty-two to general news and ediof journalism in this, and probably of any other

#### THE HERALD AS A SHIELD AGAINST THE ASSASSIN.

[From the Newark Journal, April 10.] SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.

Nearly forty years ago, when the late James Gorton Bennett raked out of the ashes of the basement fire in Nassaustreet the institution which has since grown to be the world's leader in live and enter prising newspaperdom, he planned out, doubtless, a grand field for future work. And during his after life of arduous labor and usefulness he fully realized and gave form and shape to ideas that in the beginning were regarded as Utopian in the last degree. The splendid Abyssinian war feat outside the newspaper office was something never even dreamed of up to the very moment of its accomplishment, when the winged lightning did service as a HERALD'S herald of the war news. The Stanley Livingstone expedition was more than a nine days' wonder, and who, up to the hour of its success, and the far-flashing of the glad tidings thereof. would have conceived such a field for newspaper work except the son of his father ? The sending of correspondents into the Lowery camp, the Modoc camp, the camp of Cuba Libra, and, last of all, into the submerged bowels of the wrecked Atlantic off fated Meagher's Rock, to interview the ghastly corpses laid out there through the grasping greed of a company and the criminal carelessness or incompetency (or both) of a captain-all grand undertakings in themselves—sink into comparative insignificance compared with the affair of Central Africa. But, great as are all these enterprises, there is one thing that the great journal founded by Mr. Bennett has achieved which was never dreamt of

is one thing that the great journal founded by Mr. Bennett has achieved which was never dreamt of in the most enthusiastic moments of either Bennett pere or Bennett Ris. And this, most marveilous of all, the Herald itself is entirely unconscious of having accomplished—unless, indeed, with that native, inbern and characteristic modesty for which it has ever been celebrated, it has determined that its wondrous light shall shine under a bushel—unless it has delicately refrained from blowing its own magic flute. Much as we admire rare modesty and fine feeling like this we do not feel warranted in keeping the world longer in ignorance of a discovery we have made—a discovery second-only in importance to the Herald and to the scientific world—to that of Dr. Livingstone himself.

It has been made known to us that the great journal has, here in New Jersey, shielded effectually a human being from the knife of the assassin. We are not speaking metaphorically, dear reader, but giving voice to a matter of well-attested facts. The details, briefly, are as follows:—On the night of the 15th uit. William Hendrickson, a conductor of the Monmouth branch of the New Jersey Southern Railroad, while on his way home to Red Bank, was suddenly set upon in a lonely place by several ruffians, one of whom thrust a long dirk-knife into his side. A well-directed biow of Hendrickson's fist tumbled over the miscreant, and the wounded man ran for his life from the other villains and escaped. The local paper, whose account of the affair inspires the Journal to these remarks, say Mr. Hendrickson "had a New York Heald had estain inspires the Journal to these remarks, say Mr. Hendrickson "had a New York Heald had escaped. The local paper, whose account of the affair inspires the Journal to these remarks, say Mr. Hendrickson "had a New York Heald had escaped. The local paper, whose account of the affair inspires the Journal to these remarks, say Mr. Hendrickson "had a New York Heald had hecoming itself a breastplate against the dagger of the murdere

or newspaper being transformed into armor plate of the most effective metal! Napoleon the Great used to wear a coat of mail beneath a military frock. What a pity there was no HERALD in his day with which to bad and shield himself! What a

saving of weight it would have been to Le Petit If the Hebald can thus be utilized as a breastplate against the assassin's knife why will it not
effectually withstand the murderer's pistol bullet?
And why, if it do that, can it not be used for rendering bomb-proof our coast defences and the sides
of our model men-of-war. Rare Admiral Robeson,
like ourselves, has often heard, no doubt, of newspaper bullets; but this, we believe, is the first
time the idea has been suggested of using newspapers for piated armor. We have no intention of
patenting the idea; but patriotically present it to
our common country through Admiral Robeson.
And now are we not right in our premises when
we declare that neither the Bennett of the past nor
the Bennett of the present ever dream that their
great journal would be put to such a grand lifesaving use as we have been at pains to point out
And, wondering at what has been accomplished, is
it not natural that we should ask if thereals to be
no limit to the sphere of this quintuple marvel at
forty cents a line, cash? What next will the monster news gobbler evolve tiself into? Where will
this giant of the printing press stop? Where will
its mission end? Where! where—echo answers,
where?—'ere! If the HERALD can thus be utilized as a

#### THE HERALD ALMANAC.

(Harrisburg (Pa.) Daily Telegraph.) We have received a copy of the "NEW YORK HERALD Almanac" for 1873, one of the most complete in all its departments yet issued. It embraces in its 194 pages an unusual amount of usefu information, under these heads: Great Issues for 1874: Specialties: Missing Heirs: Mariner's Guide; Hurricane and Cyclone Charts; New Cautionary Weather Signals; Finance Statistics; Weekly Price List: Cotton Market: Agricultural Statistics; Astronomical and Mean Time Tables; Law Department; Political Record; Foreign Governments; Mail and Postal Department; Yacht Glubs and

#### ART MATTERS.

Macdonald's General Lyon Mr. Wilson Macdonald, at his atelier, 115 West Thirty-fifth street, has just completed, after two

years' hard labor, the largest work of the kind ever accomplished in this country. We allude to his equestrian statue of General Lyon, as that officer appeared at the most eloquent moment of his life, during the battle of Wilson's Crack. It was in this battle that General Lyon was slain, the event occurring August 10, 1861. In that engagement, when no one seemed eligible to lead the reserve force, General Lyon rode forward and inspired the forlorn men with the needful courage and enthusiasm. This is the moment selected by Mr. Macdonald for representation. The General sits erect on horseback, hat in hand, and countenance expressive of that exaltation which accompanies a generous devotion. And here it may be remarked that Mr. Macdonald has it may be remarked that Mr. Macdonaid has inserted almost as much individuality into the horse as into the hero. He has labored to get rid of the conventional, and to prove that the steed upon which Lyon is mounted has a vital interest in the fight. Everyone who has studied the horses in the fieze of the Parthenon must remember that each of them is thoroughly harmonious in action. This result is what Mr. Macdonald has striven strenuously to secure. His deep knowledge of equine anatomy has worked side by side with a daily study of the best models. More thoroughreds than would easily be believed have subserved the cause of the sculptor in his roomy atetier, and, in particular, one owned by Mr. Ferguson, of this city, has been his chief text. The value of this plan of working is seen in the truthful muscular development of the steed upon which the General is mounted, and in the strong individuality which specifies it at once and distinctly. There are the heavy neck; the nostrils large, yet thin; the massive and powerful hams, the deep and slopping shoulder, the small and bony head, the diminutive hoofs, and the length of distance from the point of the hip to the point of the hock which distinguish the thoroughbred. To those who wish to form an idea of the size of the whole work it will be interesting to be told that the complete distance, from the point of the shoulder to the point of the hip to the point of the hock which distinguish the thoroughbred. To those who wish to form an idea of the size of the whole work it will be interesting to be told that the complete distance, from the point of the hips teet; the height of the General seven feet, four inches; that the entire height, including the plinth, is twelve feet, and that the pedestal will be plain and leave enough to permit the feet of the horse to be only nine feet from the ground. The pedestal is to be of the red Missouri granite, obtained from the famous Gratz Brown quarry, near Iron Mountain, not far from St. Louis. The value of the completed statue whe inserted almost as much individuality into the

Hall's Series of American Trotters We have received from Caldwell & Co. the first part of an elegant series of oil chromos of the trot-

ting horses of America. From the prospectus we learn that in this work will be included all the leading and foremost trotting horses of the present day, such as Goldsmith Maid, American Girl, Henry, Occident, Lucy, Judge Fullerton, Camors, Gazelle, embraces the first four named horses, and the pic-tures of them are not only admirable portraits of tures of them are not only admirable portraits of the animals, but beautiful specimens of the chromic art, and considerably in advance of any horse pictures heretofore published. Being of convenient size, and published in folio form, they make a saitable addition to the parior or library table of all interested in horses. When we think of the growing popularity of trotting horses in all parts of the ceuntry, of the immense sums of money paid for and invested in them for public and private use, of the large number of intelligent gentlemen taking interest in the subject, it would appear certain that a favorable opening is presented for a work like the present. Judging from the handsome pictures before us, we think the work, if continued in the same manner, must ensure success, for if correct portraiture, finely executed, merits encourrgement, then it is deserving of a large sale.

## NEGRO KU KLUX IN LOUISIANA.

The White Population of Grant Parish Cleaned Out-Their Residences De-

stroyed. [From the New Orleans Picayune, April 7.] On Thesday evening last Judge Rutland, of Colfax, Grant barish, was accosted by a large mob of armed negroes, headed by one Flowers, a member of the Legislature, and the mob ordered Judge Rutland to leave the barish of Grant. He was given lifteen minutes to make his start, under the penalty of being killed if he refused to obey the order.

The Judge quietly left within the time given, and his wife and family followed him his wife and family followed him as soon as they could get a small amount of wearing apparel to-getner.

Thet night his house was broken open by the mob, his furniture broken to pieces and his household

goods stolen. During the night the mob were yelling and shouting all around. In the village they fired into the house of Mr. Richardson, engangering his life and

house of Mr. Richardson, endangering his life and the lives of his family.

On Wednesday morning the mob ordered Mr. Richardson to leave within ten minutes. He obeyed, and he and family crossed to the east side of the river. As soon as they were gone their house was broken open and robbed of its contents.

Another house was also broken open and robbed by the mob on Wednesday.

During the nights of Wednesday and Thursday guns were firing for several miles around the town by the negroes, killing the cattle and bogs of the whites.

On Friday, Butler, a freedman, who is a mer-

On Friday, Butler, a freedman, who is a merchant, and bears a reputation above reproach, called on Register, the parish Judge, to take measures to stop this rapine and outrage, and he declined to interiere in any way; whereupon Butler tried all his power of persuasion to stop their unlawful outrages, and the mob gave Butler a few minutes' notice to leave the country. About this time the steamer Marie Louise, from Shreveport, bound for this city, came along, and took off Butler and his family, who are nere now.

There was no white person seen at Colfax as the Marie Louise passed. A great many negroes, all armed with guns and six-shooters, were on the bank, and appeared in defiant and insolent attitude.

It was reported that the negroes were five hunarmed.

A collision was looked for on Friday night, the whites, it was understood, being in the neighbor-

hood.

The Marie Louise brought several families from below Colfax to Alexandria who were fleeing for

## LOVE, INSANITY, SUICIDE.

The body of the man found floating in the Passaic River, at Newark, on Thursday, was yesterday identified as that of Louis Spellvogler, a harness maker. The deceased was thirty-five years of age, and was unmarried. On Thursday he left the shop where he was employed in a very excited manner, telling his fellow workmen that somebody was after him to take him back to France. He has of late been in a very depressed state of mind, and it is thought, that while in this condition he had jumped into the water. He frequently alluded to a love affair in which he had been mixed up. This probably so affected him as to lead to insanity.

# GERMANY.

THE KAISER'S BIRTHDAY

Demonstrations in the Empire on the 18th of March.

The Berlin Mob and the Berlin Police-Their Natural Antagonism.

GERMANY GREAT, BUT NOT HAPPY

"The People Demanding That Liberty Which Was Promised with the Empire.

BERLIN, March 23, 1873. The Emperor's birthday was celebrated throughout Prussia yesterday with the usual festivities. relegraphic reports from all the larger northern cities give evidence of the loyalty of the Prussians to their monarch, while in South Germany the day was observed in most cities merely as a matter o courtesy. The day was for Berlin, however, one of rejoicing, though the manner in which this joy was expressed seemed peculiar enough to us. The pleasures of the day are reaped entirely, I imagine, by the upper elements of society and by the school children. The military and official classes cele brated the occasion by appearing in full gala costume and by dinners; while to enliven the appearance of the streets the houses were decorated with the white and black dag. The school children had a day's holiday. The stores were not closed at all until the usual late hour of the evening. At night Unter den Linden was illuminated, and presented quite an imposing appearance. THE LINDEN BY NIGHT.

The lower classes of Berlin have a curious was of celebrating their Kaiser's birthday. They are a rough set of people these "rowdies" of the Kaiserstadt, impudent and ignorant, and delight ing at all times to come in condict with the hated police. Up to eight o'clock of the evening it was quite pleasant to promenade on the Linden to view the ornamental illumination of some of the palaces. An hour later the scene was a very different one. Up from the purlieus of the back suburbs, from the Five Points of Berlin, came the interesting specimens of the "unwashed," in crowds ranging from one to five hundred, which paraded the Unter den Linden from one end to the other, shonting, whistling, hustling and amusing themselves, at the expense of orderly in their own rough way. Against such mobs the police are almost powerless. Between these two classes—the police and the rowdies-there is a constant feud. The former are always willing to show their authority against the mob; the mob is just, as ready to retaliate in its way, at a respectable distance, by hurling curses and brickbats at the "oppressors." Some col-

way, at a respectable distance, by hurling curses and brickbats at the "oppressors." Some collisions did occur, but they were mostly brought about by the roughness of the mounted police, who would dash against the dense crowds, remorselessly, to clear the way for some royal or princety equipage. Then the mob became somewhat irritated. A few howls and shrill whistles were heard before the imperial palace, directed, not against the Kaiser, but against the police. Of course the crowds know very well that Po-Police President von Madai, who is almost despotic in his rule over them, acts by the immediate command of the Emperer. The truth is, hewever, that a Berlin mob is a dangerous, dissatisfied element in society, and needs keeping in check or it would prove a constant danger.

THE REVOLUTIONARY DEAD.

A somewhat lamentable condict occurred a few days ago between the police and the "people," which resulted in two of the former being wounded and a great number of the latter, besides twenty-four being taken prisoners. The mêtée occurred on the 18th of March on the twenty-fitth anniversary of the March revolution of 184s in Berlin, when the citizens, inspired by the revolution in France and other parts of Germany, demanded liberty and constitutional rights at the hands of King Friedrich William IV. The result is too well known. The King had the military at his back. Street after street and barricade on barricade were taken by the military and the dead were buried in Friedrichshain. The present Emperor is said to have taken part in commanding the military at that time. However, we will not call up these sad scenes. The effort of the times was then for a united Germany and liberty. The revolution failed. The dead were never lorgotten. Year after year Friedrichshain was visited on the 18th of March by thousands of persons from the lower classes, who placed wreaths upon the graves, and at times made actual demonstrations against the police.

A hattle among the freeding sear, a result, the police organ says, of the calls m

pretent than in any preceding year, a result, the people by the social democrats at their meetings. The police had been sent to the scene in great numbers in order to prevent any demonstrations. The foot police were supported by a strong body of mounted constabulary. The orders to the mobwere to keep moving. This injunction was ebeyed, at two o'clock in the afternoon many thousands of persons had collected. Suddenly a crowd numbering some hundreds of persons, many of whom had musical instruments concealed beneath their overcoats, emerged from one of the neighboring brewerles. They came on shouting and singing the socalied "Workmen's Marseillaise" and endeavored to enter the cemetery, which was already filled to overflowing. The police refused to permit them entrance. Words ensued; the mob answered the refusal by a shower of stones hurled at the head of the police. The latter (mounted), not loath to accept the challenge, drew their swords and jumped their horses among the dense crowd, wounding several persons—the number will never be known—and clearing the space in a few minutes. Not only was the burial place cleared, but some neighboring streets, whither the crowd had retired, were swept by the charge of the police. Rumor says that one workman was killed. The truth of this cannot be verified, since the papers and the police are silent on the matter. The conflict has caused great oitterness of feeling killed. The truth of this cannot be verified, since the papers and the police are silent on the matter, The conflict has caused great citterness of feeling among the lower classes against the police authorities, who are generally considered to have been too officious in the matter. Had the crowds been permitted to visit the graves in peace they would nave sung their "Marseilliaise" and played their music until they were tired. They would them have gone home, and the great majority of the inhabitants of Berlin would never have known that habitants of Berlin would never have known that any such assembly had ever taken place.

GENERAL DISCONTENT IN GERMANY.
A slight demonstration on the part of th
lemocrats took place at Brunswick. democrats took place at Brunswick.

A feeling of dissatisfaction at ah undefined something is constantly gaining ground in Germany. There is a yearning after the freedom promised with the united Empire. "Germany is great, but she is not happy!" This seems to be the condition of the Empire. The revolutions that have just taken place in France and Spain, the declaration of the Republic, have had a positive influence in Germany. The democratic element is again lifting the ement is again lifting its head, and a great meeting of democratic leaders is soon to be held at Frankfort-on-the-Main, unless it be prohibited by the authorities. The Catholic ele-ment of the German population is also in a state of continual excitement.

THE YOUNG INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE. A short session of the above committee, ap-pointed to inquire into the alleged frauds of Mr. B. Young, was held yesterday afternoon in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen. One of the members of the committee, Alderman Morris, and whose attendance was necessary for a quorum, had a prior engagement that obliged him to leave early. Mr. Dexter Hawkins, therefore, only submitted formal evidence of the following witnesses :-- Mr. Eugene Rung, paying teller of the Bowery Bank, and Mr. Elihu Tucker, paying teller of the Butchers and Drovers' Bank, as to the genuiness of the signatures of J. S. Miller. The two signatures described by Mr. Tainter as for-geries were, in the opinion of these witnesses, for-

ies. r. A. J. Smith was also called, but said he was the A. J. Smith who was paid a large bill for window shades, &c.

Mr. Hawkins said they had been looking for this
man for two years, but had not been able to find

him.

There were present, ready to be examined, Mr.
Andrew J. Garvey and other witnesses; but as the
committee could not continue in session the inquiry was adjourned to Saturday next, at three
P. M.

## FATAL KEROSENE CASUALTY.

On Thursday a girl named Mary Hager, ten years of age, was sent by her mother to kindle a fire in the basement of her residence, 99 Walton street, williamsburgh. The girl, in her anxiety to hurry the fire, foolishly poured a portion of a can of kerosene on it. The flames instantly communicated to the oil remaining in the can, and an explosion followed. The girl was soon enveloped with fire, and all efforts to save her proved unavailing. She was so horribly burned that she died in intense agony within two hours.